

Message Text

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TO ALL AMERICAN REPUBLIC DIPLOMATIC POSTS

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SUBJECT:EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT
OF MEXICO ON THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

1. THERE FOLLOWS FOR THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE
EMBASSY AND FOR USE IN DISCUSSION WITH HOST GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS A SUMMARY OF TWO AIDE MEMOIRES BY THE GOM
CONCERNING THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 AND THE TEXT OF
THE DEPARTMENT'S REPLY. POSTS SHOULD NOT, REPEAT NOT,
MAKE THE TEXT OF THESE PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC,
BUT MAY DRAW UPON THE SUBSTANCE THEREIN FOR USE IN
CONVERSATIONS WITH HOST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

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2. MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER RABASA PRESENTED TWO AIDE
MEMOIRES ON THE TRADE ACT DURING HIS VISIT TO SECRETARY
KISSINGER ON JANUARY 14. THE FIRST AIDE MEMOIRE DETAILS
GOM CONCERNS OVER POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE TRADE

ACT ON U.S.-MEXICAN TRADE RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY ON MEXICO'S TRADE BALANCE WITH THE U.S. THE MEMOIRE INDICATES THAT THE GOM EXPECTS THE U.S. TO FULFILL ITS OBLIGATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DURING THE MTN, CONSISTENT WITH THE TOKYO DECLARATION, AND TO AVOID ACTIONS WHICH WILL RESTRICT OR INTERFERE WITH MEXICAN EXPORTS. CITING PRESIDENT FORD'S COMMITMENT TO WORK FOR BETTER U.S.-MEXICAN TRADE RELATIONS, MADE DURING

HIS MEETING WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT ECHEVERRIA, THE MEMOIRE STATES THE GOM HOPES THAT THIS SPIRIT WILL PREVAIL IN RELATION TO THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S USE OF HIS PREROGATIVE TO SUSPEND OR WITHDRAW GSP BENEFITS FOR VARIOUS REASONS. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE MEMOIRE CITES CONTINUING MEXICAN COOPERATION WITH U.S. DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS, OBSERVING THAT THIS RESTRICTION "OBVIOUSLY" COULD NOT LEAD TO DENIAL OF GSP BENEFITS TO MEXICO. THIS MEMOIRE ALSO LISTS GOM CONCERNS ON GSP RESTRICTIONS ON RAW MATERIALS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS, CITING RECOGNITION BY UNCTAD AND THE UN CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES' RIGHTS TO FORM SUCH ASSOCIATIONS; ON THE EXCLUSION OF SENSITIVE PRODUCTS FROM GSP, WHICH IT STATES SHOULD NOT BE DONE IN A MANNER WHICH WOULD HARM MEXICAN EXPORTS; AND ON THE COMPETITIVE NEED LIMITATIONS. THE MEMOIRE ASKS FOR ASSURANCES THAT THE ACT WILL BE APPLIED RESPECTING INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS AND WITH THE PURPOSE OF EFFECTIVELY PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES.

3. THE SECOND GOM AIDE MEMOIRE CLAIMS THAT THE TRADE ACT, PARTICULARLY THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE V (GSP), ARE CONTRARY TO A SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS. THE MEMOIRE CHARGES THAT: A) THE U.S. GSP SCHEME VIOLATES THE UNCTAD II DECLARATION ON GSP; B) THE TRADE ACT, IN GENERAL, "GOES AGAINST" THE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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SEPTEMBER 1973 DECLARATION OF TOKYO WHICH AUTHORIZED THE CURRENT ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS (MTN); C) THE ACT VIOLATES UN RESOLUTION 2625 OF 1970, PROHIBITING A STATE FROM USING ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL MEASURES AS COERCION AGAINST OTHER STATES; D) THE ACT VIOLATES THE OAS CHARTER ARTICLES 19, 32, 34, 37, AND 41, WHICH PROHIBIT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COERCION BY ONE STATE AGAINST ANOTHER "TO GAIN ADVANTAGES OF ANY SORT", AND WHICH SEEK HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT; AND E) TITLE V VIOLATES ARTICLES 2 AND 5 OF THE UN CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES, WHICH RECOGNIZE A STATE'S SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO NATIONALIZE

PROPERTY AND TO FORM RAW MATERIALS PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS TO AID IN DEVELOPMENT.

4. THE U.S. RESPONSE TO THE FIRST AIDE MEMOIRE WAS AS FOLLOWS:

5. A) QUOTE: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SHARES COMPLETELY THE VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE AND TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. IN THIS REGARD, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS MUCH ENCOURAGED BY THE PASSAGE OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974, WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE GROWTH OF UNITED STATES-MEXICAN TRADE, TO MEXICAN EXPORTS IN PARTICULAR, AND THUS TO THE GOAL OF MEXICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

B) THE TRADE ACT PROVIDES THE AUTHORITY FOR THE UNITED STATES TO IMPLEMENT ITS GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES, WHICH WILL PERMIT DUTY-FREE ENTRY OF A VERY WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS OF BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. IN DEVELOPING THE LIST OF PRODUCTS WHICH WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR GENERALIZED TARIFF PREFERENCES, THE UNITED STATES WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA, INCLUDING MEXICO, IN ORDER TO ASSURE THAT WHEREVER POSSIBLE, THE LIST INCLUDES PRODUCTS OF INTEREST TO THESE COUNTRIES. THE RECORD IN THIS AREA AMPLY DEMONSTRATES THE CLEAR CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EFFECTIVELY PROMOTING THE ECONOMIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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LATIN AMERICA. THIS CONCERN WILL CONTINUE, AS WILL OUR RECORD OF CLOSE CONSULTATIONS IN THIS AREA, IN THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW DIALOGUE.

C) THE NEW LEGISLATION CONTAINS PROVISIONS WHICH COULD EXCLUDE CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM PREFERENCES. THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION HAS CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED THESE CRITERIA AS BEING EXCESSIVELY RIGID. THE ADMINISTRATION IS CURRENTLY EXAMINING THE LEGISLATION TO DETERMINE WHAT LEEWAY IT MAY CONTAIN AND THE ADMINISTRATION WILL WORK IN A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION WITH THE CONGRESS TO SEEK ANY NECESSARY ACCOMMODATIONS.

D) SECTION 502 (B) (2) OF THE TRADE ACT PROVIDES THAT THE PRESIDENT SHALL NOT DESIGNATE ANY COUNTRY A BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRY--IF SUCH COUNTRY IS A

MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES, OR A PARTY TO ANY OTHER ARRANGEMENT OF FOREIGN

COUNTRIES, AND SUCH COUNTRY PARTICIPATES IN ANY ACTION PURSUANT TO SUCH ARRANGEMENT THE EFFECT OF WHICH IS TO WITHHOLD SUPPLIES OF VITAL COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE OR TO RAISE THE PRICE OF SUCH COMMODITIES TO AN UNREASONABLE LEVEL AND TO CAUSE SERIOUS DISRUPTION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY. UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES THIS PROVISION WOULD APPEAR TO APPLY ONLY TO OPEC MEMBER COUNTRIES. IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO ASSUME THAT THE EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA WOULD APPLY TO ANY OTHER PARTICULAR ARRANGEMENT OF COUNTRIES. FURTHERMORE, THESE PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE ACT ARE NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF THE OAS CHARTER THAT ALL OAS MEMBERS MAKE AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE BASIC COMMODITY TRADE POLICIES WHICH PROVIDE "ADEQUATE AND DEPENDABLE SUPPLIES FOR CONSUMERS, AND STABLE PRICES THAT ARE BOTH REMUNERATIVE TO PRODUCERS AND FAIR TO CONSUMERS."

E) WITH REGARD TO SECTION 502 (5) OF THE TRADE ACT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NOTES THE LONG-STANDING COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
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NARCOTICS CONTROL. IT BELIEVES THAT OUR MUTUAL EFFORTS ARE PROGRESSIVELY REALIZING GREATER RESULTS AND LOOKS FORWARD TO THEIR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT ALONG LINES THAT HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE.

F) LIMITATIONS ARE ALSO SPECIFIED IN THE TRADE ACT REGARDING PRODUCT COVERAGE FOR TARIFF PREFERENCES, WHILE SOME PRODUCTS COVERED BY THESE LIMITATIONS ARE MANDATORILY EXCLUDED, OTHERS, INCLUDING THOSE REFERRED TO BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO (STEEL, GLASS, AND ELECTRONICS ARTICLES) ARE EXCLUDED ONLY IF THEY ARE DETERMINED TO BE IMPORT-SENSITIVE. THE UNITED STATES OFFERS ITS ASSURANCES THAT IT WILL, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, IMPLEMENT THE TARIFF PREFERENCE SYSTEM IN A MANNER MOST BENEFICIAL TO MEXICO AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA.

G) THE AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN SECTION 504(A) WHICH PERMITS THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW OR SUSPEND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT AT ANY TIME IS A REFLECTION OF THE VOLUNTARY AND

NON-BINDING NATURE OF GENERALIZED PREFERENCES. THIS AUTHORITY WILL BE APPLIED JUDICIOUSLY AND IN THE SPIRIT OF OUR UNDERTAKINGS WITH THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

H) ANOTHER PROVISION OF THE ACT SETS OUT A COMPETITIVE NEED FORMULA BY WHICH THE BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE OFFERED A PARTICULAR INCENTIVE TO DIVERSIFY THEIR EXPORT INDUSTRIES, AND THUS THEIR INDUSTRIAL BASE,

WITHOUT FEAR THAT PREFERENCES ON THOSE PRODUCTS WILL BE DENIED OWING TO THE EXPORTS OF OTHER BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES. WE SEE DEFINITE DEVELOPMENT ADVANTAGES IN THIS FORMULA, AND BELIEVE THAT IT IS IN KEEPING WITH THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD AS EXPRESSED IN VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL FORA. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SEE THIS PROVISION AS UNJUSTIFIED OR UNREASONABLE, BUT RATHER BELIEVES IT WILL PROVIDE BENEFITS TO ALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INCLUDING MEXICO.

I) OF EVEN GREATER POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO UNITED STATES-MEXICAN TRADE RELATIONS, HOWEVER, IS THE AUTHORIZATION PROVIDED IN THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 FOR THE UNITED LIMITED OFFICIAL USE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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STATES TO ENTER INTO THE CURRENT ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. WE BELIEVE THAT THESE NEGOTIATIONS WILL OFFER THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ACHIEVING BOUND TARIFF REDUCTIONS, AND LASTING REDUCTIONS IN NONTARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE WHICH ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. IN THIS REGARD (SECTION 106) OF THE TRADE ACT SETS AS A NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE AGREEMENTS WHICH PROMOTE THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BOTH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES. THE UNITED STATES REMAINS COMMITTED TO THE TOKYO DECLARATION AND DOES NOT EXPECT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEGOTIATIONS THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THEIR INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL AND TRADE NEEDS AND THEY WILL NOT DEMAND FULL RECIPROCITY. THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES THAT A FACTOR IN PROMOTING THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PROVIDING MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IS TRADE CONCESSIONS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

J) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LOOKS FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY OF EVEN CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO TO OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT. WE RECOGNIZE THAT MUTUAL CONSULTATION IS A PREREQUISITE TO IMPROVING TRADE RELATIONS. IN THIS SPIRIT WE LOOK FORWARD TO EXCHANGING VIEWS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE TRADE ACT.

6. THE FOLLOWING IS IN RESPONSE TO THE SECOND AIDE MEMOIRE:

A) QUOTE: WE REFER TO THE AIDE MEMOIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO ENTITLED "EXAMINATION OF THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES AND TERMS OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974"; THE FOLLOWING EXPLAINS THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO THE TRADE ACT IN LIGHT OF THE COMMITMENTS

REPRESENTED BY THOSE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

B) WHILE THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED ITS REGRET THAT THE TRADE ACT
INCLUDES CONDITIONS ON THE EXTENSION OF PREFERENCES
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TO OPEC COUNTRIES AND PROVIDES FOR THE INELIGIBILITY
FOR PREFERENCES IN CERTAIN OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CANNOT ACCEPT THE CONTENTION
THAT THESE CONDITIONS ARE, OR WHEN IMPLEMENTED WILL BE,
IN VIOLATION OF U.S. OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE VARIOUS
INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS MENTIONED IN THE MEMORANDUM
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO.

C) WE DO NOT BELIEVE THESE CONDITIONS ARE INCONSISTENT
WITH UNGA RESOLUTION 2625 (THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS
DECLARATION) OR THE SIMILAR PROVISION (ARTICLE 19) OF
THE CHARTER OF THE OAS. THE EXTENSION OF TRADE
PREFERENCES WHICH ARE VOLUNTARY AND NON-BINDING,
LIKE ASSISTANCE BETWEEN NATIONS, DEPENDS ON A
HIGH DEGREE OF MUTUALITY. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT
THE FAILURE TO GRANT TRADE PREFERENCES, IRRESPECTIVE

OF ANY OTHER CONSIDERATION, CONSTITUTES COERCION UNDER THE
OAS CHARTER OR THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS DECLARATION. THE
GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO MAY RECALL THAT IN THE GATT WAIVER
AUTHORIZING A GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES, THE
UNITED STATES AND THE OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AGREED
THAT GENERALIZED TARIFF PREFERENCES WERE VOLUNTARY ON
THE PART OF ANY COUNTRY GRANTING THEM AND DID NOT
CONSTITUTE A BINDING COMMITMENT. IN OUR VIEW NO COUNTRY,
WHETHER A GATT CONTRACTING PARTY OR NOT, HAS A RIGHT
UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW TO BE AWARDED GENERALIZED
PREFERENCES. WE INTERPRET NEITHER RESOLUTION 2625 NOR
ARTICLE 19 AS DENYING THE SOVEREIGN RIGHT OF THE GOVERN-
MENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH ITS CONSTITUTED
CONGRESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES, TO ESTABLISH
CRITERIA FOR PREFERENTIAL ACCESS TO U.S. MARKETS. WE
OF COURSE WOULD NOT CONTEST A COUNTRY'S RIGHT TO REFUSE
TO ACCEPT GSP BUT WOULD NATURALLY ALSO RESERVE THE RIGHT
AS TO ITS IMPLEMENTATION WITH REGARD TO OTHER COUNTRIES
IN CONFORMITY WITH OUR LEGISLATION.

D) SIMILARLY, THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS FULLY THE
PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN THE DECLARATION OF MINISTERS
APPROVED IN TOKYO ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1973, INCLUDING
THE STATEMENT THAT "THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES DO NOT
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EXPECT RECIPROCITY FOR COMMITMENTS MADE BY THEM IN THE NEGOTIATIONS TO REDUCE OR REMOVE TARIFF AND OTHER BARRIERS TO THE TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, I.E., THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES DO NOT EXPECT THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN THE COURSE OF THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THEIR INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT, FINANCIAL AND TRADE NEEDS." IN OUR VIEW THERE ARE NO PROVISIONS IN THE TRADE ACT INCONSISTENT WITH THIS STATEMENT.

E) WITH RESPECT TO ARTICLES 32, 34, 37 AND 38 OF THE OAS CHARTER (THE U.S. DOES NOT SEE THE RELEVANCE OF ARTICLE 41 TO THE ISSUES RAISED HEREIN) THE UNITED STATES OBSERVES THAT ALL OF THOSE PROVISIONS ENVISION A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND MUTUALITY (ALTHOUGH NOT RECIPROCITY) IN SEEKING TO ACHIEVE COMMON ECONOMIC GOALS--IN FACT, THE THRUST OF THE TRADE ACT IS FULLY CONSISTENT

WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF ARTICLES 37(A) AND 38. THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THESE ARTICLES AS WELL AS ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF THE CHARTER MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES, NOT SIMPLY BY THE UNITED STATES.

F) WE NOTE THAT THIS SPIRIT OF MUTUALITY AND COOPERATION IS EXPLICITLY REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 32. ARTICLE 34 CALLS UPON THE MEMBER STATES TO "MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID POLICIES, ACTIONS OR MEASURES THAT HAVE SERIOUS ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES." ARTICLE 37 PROVIDES IN PART THAT THE MEMBER STATES "SHOULD MAKE INDIVIDUAL AND UNITED EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT...MAINTENANCE OF CONTINUITY IN THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF... ADEQUATE AND DEPENDABLE SUPPLIES FOR CONSUMERS, AND STABLE PRICES WHICH ARE BOTH REMUNERATIVE TO PRODUCERS AND FAIR TO CONSUMERS." WITH RESPECT TO ARTICLE 38, THE COMMENTS MADE CONCERNING THE TOKYO DECLARATION ARE EQUALLY APPLICABLE. THE U.S. REITERATES THAT IT HAS NEVER SOUGHT RECIPROCAL TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF GRANTING PREFERENCE. WE DO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT WE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT FAIR AND EQUITABLE TREATMENT
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FROM RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, CONSISTENT WITH THE SPIRIT OF MUTUALITY AND COOPERATION REFLECTED IN THE OAS CHARTER. IT IS THE BELIEF OF THE UNITED STATES THAT NO COUNTRY THAT IS COMPLYING FULLY WITH THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF ITS COMMITMENTS UNDER CHAPTER VII OF THE OAS CHARTER WOULD BE INELIGIBLE FOR GSP UNDER SECTION 502 OF THE TRADE ACT.

G) WITH RESPECT TO THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES, THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IS AWARE THAT THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES TO REACH AGREEMENT ON MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE LANGUAGE FOR ARTICLE 2 OF THE CHARTER WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL AND THAT, CONSEQUENTLY, THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT THE TEXT OF ARTICLE 2. NOR COULD WE SUPPORT THE TEXT OF ARTICLE 5. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SYMPATHIZED WITH THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF FORMULATING A CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES, AND IS IN AGREEMENT WITH MANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT CHARTER BUT DOES

NOT CONSIDER ITSELF LEGALLY BOUND BY IT, ESPECIALLY BY THOSE ARTICLES THAT IT DID NOT SUPPORT BECAUSE THEY WERE CONSIDERED IN CONFLICT WITH ITS OWN NATIONAL INTERESTS AND WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW.

H) THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WISHES TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE COMMENTS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECIDING BOTH THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC QUESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TARIFF PREFERENCE SYSTEM.
UNQUOTE. KISSINGER INGERSOLL

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